Drew Acorn

Vol. XLIX, No. 21, April 11, 1975 STUDENT NEWSPAPER OF THE COLLEGE

DOCTORS STILL MYSTIFIED OVER EPIDEMIC

SURVEY SAYS SALAD

by Becky Sawyer

"Winter vomiting disease," a phenomenon of unknown origin, was the only term that Dr. Thomas Drew of the state department of health could find to describe the recent rampage of epigastric distress which struck the campus last week, disabling between 160 and 200 students.

"There is an explosive situation existing at institutions which invites this sort of thing," he said, adding that there is a strong possibility the illness resulted from an air-borne virus carried by the lettuce students ate last Tuesday. The conclusion was made after a poll taken of all students and faculty showed lettuce to have been the only commonly consumed substance by all but 15% of those who were sick. Mayonnaise was at first suspected and later salad dressing, but these were ruled out after students became ill who had eaten the lettuce plain.

"The only thing we're relatively sure about is that these students were contaminated around the same point in time," Drew said. The wave of nausea, vomiting, severe abdominal cramps and high fever began around 6:00 p.m. Wednesday when Pat Connors, the first student to become ill, struggled into the infirmary.

The wave, referred to by Head Nurse Rhonda Sanger as "definitely a toxic reaction," continued through the night, reaching a peak around 10:30 when immunity to the reaction began to build up. Although the majority of students became ill Wednesday night, cases were reported on Thursday and on Friday, as well, when one seriously ill student was taken to Morristown Memorial Hospital for treatment.

Allowing for incubation period of 12 to 24 hours, Wednesday evening would have been the logical time for illness to occur after the ingestion of a toxic poison the Tuesday before. But no one — state officials or school administrators — is prepared to admit that food poisoning was at the root of the problem. "At the present time there are strong associations between the sickness and the salad," Dr. Drew said. "But we cannot document this with statistics."

After collecting samples of all food served by Wood over a period of three days and testing stool specimens of students who had been ill, no evidence of any viral or bacterial organisms was found. The testing involves letting the specimens sit for a period of four to five days during which the unknown organism is allowed to grow. If, after five more days, nothing has yet developed, the specimens will be sent from the Communicable Disease Program to the Center for Disease Research in Trenton. "We are not giving up yet," Dr. Drew said.

If the lettuce served by Wood does prove to be at fault, the question remains, "How did it become contaminated?" The possibilities exist that, 1.) it arrived at Drew in its contaminated state or 2.) an air-borne virus was communicated to the lettuce by one of its handlers here at Drew. Dean Sawin has noted how other outlying towns have reported similar outbreaks, particularly Westfield.

It has been determined that Madison residents who became similarly ill are serviced by the same deliverers of lettuce as Drew, indicating the source of the problem to lie somewhere in New York, where the lettuce comes from, or elsewhere, where it is grown.

In the meantime, state health officials have examined the dining hall and kitchens inch for inch finding three faults, one procedural and two mechanical. These faults must be corrected before the food service is given back its state health seal of approval. The procedure to be corrected involves the improved washing of the suspected lettuce. Lettuce must now be washed in a diluted solution of chlorine and water and then rinsed, to remove the taste of chlorine. The disinfected lettuce must then be placed on the serving line in a bowl of cracked ice. Mechanics to be corrected involve the installation of an exhaust fan over the steam kettles and an increase in temperature of the water in which dishes are washed. Dean Sawin hopes that a thermometer installed in the dishwasher will show the water to be hot enough, after all.

Another series of tests will be avilable today, and though Dr. Drew says there is a "strong association" that the salad caused the epidemic, he admits that the tests may still not show anything definite and the mystery may well continue for a long time.

SEARCH FOR NEW DEAN BEGINS

The committee in search of a new Dean of the college is underway, composed of President Hardin, six college faculty members, two trustees and two students. In shaping the committee President Hardin, who was elected chairman asked that the three faculty division chairpersons serve on the committee along with another elected member from their respective sections.

Chairperson Calvin Skaggs and English Professor Joan Steiner represent Division A (the Humanities): Chairperson Donald Scott and Zoology Professor Jim Nagle are from Division B (the Natural Sciences) and Chairperson James O'Kane and Hans Morsink are from Division C (the Social Sciences).

The trustees are James Burke and Jack Evans, who lives in Madison.

President Hardin

Hardin has asked SGA President Steven Richman to serve on the committee and Steven will appoint another student representative by this weekend.

The Committee already has had one general brainstorming session. Dr. Hardin describes the situation as "a wide open ball game."

Hardin commented, "As much as we hate to lose Nel, this is a great chance for us to make a really important appointment and we are opening consideration to anybody."

The committee has already briefly discussed guidelines and is already seeking resumes on six or seven people.

When asked about the pace of the committee, Hardin said, "I'd like to move very fast. Our first choice would be to have a decision by July 1st, but that's very tough. The most important thing is to make a good decision and not a hasty one."

Drew Acorn

The Acorn is published weekly during the school year (except on or near holidays). The paper is free to the Drew Community with outside subscriptions costing $10.00 per year. All correspondence should be sent to: The Drew Acorn, Drew University, Madison, New Jersey 07940.

The Acorn welcomes letters to the Editor and responsible commentary on the issues. All letters must be signed, although names will be withheld upon request. Manuscripts must be typewritten (doublespaced) and submitted no later than 11:00 a.m. on the Tuesday before Friday publication.

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Colorado Correspondent: Cindy Meyer.

A Vigilant News Media?

Today when Americans fear the bigness and secrecy of government, the importance of the news media as watchdog is repeatedly emphasized. Unfortunately, due to it's unavoidable commercial nature, the American media will sometimes not tell the whole story, opting for more commercial time in broadcasts, or wishing to appease the Federal Communications Commission which grants t.v. licenses.

On March 26, Geraldo Rivera's "Goodnight America" presented a 90 minute program on the assassination of President Kennedy. It included the Zapruder film, showing thepresident getting shot from the back, and then apparently from the front.

There were many different experts and eyewitnesses who have studied the assassination, and the two theories expounded were: 1) The Warren Commission's 'single bullet theory' which says that three bullets were fired from the same window (by Lee Harvey Oswald): one bullet went through the back of President Kennedy's neck, out his chest and shattered Governor Connaly's wrist before lodging in the governor's thigh; a second bullet missed, and a third hit Kennedy in the back of the head; 2) One hit Kennedy in the back of the neck,the second bullet was the one that hit Connally, and the third bullet shattered the top of the President's head, probably from the front.This theory suggests that there had to be more than one assasin because the bullets came from different directions. Also, no one person could fire a gun three consecutive times in such a short span of time. Also, the bullet the Warren Commission claimed hit both Kennedy and Connally did not have as much lead missing from it as was found in Connally's wrist.

The discussions and debates among the advocates of the two views could have brought many more unknown facts to the attention of the general public. However, ABC chose to cut all of the discussions before they could get started. When questioned about this, one of Rivera's Executive Producers called it "editing" but...

At one point in the show, Malcom Kilduff, Kennedy's Assistant Press Secretary who was in the follow car to the President's in Dallas claimed he had heard three shots from the window in the Texas Book Depository. Mark Lane, one of the leaders of the Assasination Information Bureau and a believer in the conspiracy, then said: "It's interesting that you say that. Now I will tell you why your statement proves that there had to be more than one assasin." The tape was cut here and Rivera went into a commercial.

Such was the general pattern of the show with one potential controversial speaker after another, from the original 3 1/2 hour taping session, being cut by a flow of $20,000 a minute commercials.

A leading Forensic Pathologist from Pittsburgh gave an impassioned plea for the reopening of the investigation. He told of the hasty, careless and shamefully incomplete autopsy done on Kennedy and questioned the Government's motives. He was more than frustrated at the suppression of evidence in the case; and looking at the case from a purely scientific point of view, he said there had to be more than one assasin. He was listing his reasons for this when he also was cut.

Because of the recent inquiries there seems to more and more reason to doubt the validity of the Warren Commission's report, and an open investigation by Congress--- not Vice-President Rockefeller--- is needed. There is such a bill up for consideration in Congress, No. H.R.204, and letters to our Congresspeople will hopefully cause a positive vote.

But what is needed most of all is vigilence by the news media in bringing the facts to light about one of the most historical events of our nation. Just as the government does not have the right to suppress evidence, certainly the free press of America cannot allow their fears of government or commercial interests to inhibit the release of all material. The press must take its responsibility more seriously, and programs like Rivera's fall far short of that responsibility.

Dick Gregory, Rivera's final guest was given just enough time between commercials to be introduced and say how great he thought the taping session was. (Maybe we'll know the full story when Mr. Gregory speaks here April 28). Then Gregory said to Rivera:"It's the press, constantly asking the tough questions which keeps this country going."

It was almost embarassing to hear.

POOR RICHMAN'S ALMANAC

BY STEVEN RICHMAN

ON THE FOOD, IN THE FOOD, ABOUT THE FOOD

This may be an unpouplar column, but some things have to be said.

First, the food epidemic. An early morning call on Thursday reaffirmed what I had been told Monday by someone on the State Board of Health Investigating Team -- food poisoning was the cause, and they don't see how an air-born virus could be considered. This doctor stated "There is no question in my mind that it is food poisoning." On Wednesday at the Pepin Open Staff meeting, we were told that Dr. Drew has spoken to Dr. Saltzman who relayed to the administration that an air-born virus was the cause. We were also told a report would be issued Friday by the State.

Somewhere there is a faulty connection. Not only is the lettuce statistically significant, but a "nonfetile cholo-form" was found on the lettuce. The state is still continuing to check to see if this is usual or not. The reason that airborn virus was ruled out, I learned Thursday, was because there was no evidence of secondary spread, common to airborn virus.

The question, then, is whether the lettuce was unusually contaminated. I have learned that Dr. Drew has sent specimens to the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta for viral studies to be conducted. A complete report won't be out for a while.

Whether due to misunderstanding or not, I think it is time that the facts were known. If nothing definite is known, nothing definite should be said. Two drastically contradictory stories have been received, and the latest as of Thursday morning from both Drew; and her doctor on the team was that virus was not considered. An explanation from Dr. Saltzman as to why he reported the airborn virus as the cause is in order.

One other thing disturbs me: at Pepin's Meeting, there were only two other students besides myself. It would have been a good deal more effective had many more students come to give their sides of the food poisoning story. Unless a lot of voices are heard, we are ineffective.

The entire issue of the Wood Food Service involves more than this. The food poisoning may not be the fault of Wood, but of the producer. The state doctor said that the health facilities at Wood were better than most other places he'd seen.

To summarize: at this point, some clearing of the air is in order, one way or the other. Dr. Saltzman should issue a public statement saying what he was told. Emotionalism should be kept at a minimum, as should speculation from both administration and students.

RAVING MAD . . .

BY CRAIG MASSEY

A NEW LOOK AT VEGETABLES

1) New Jersey State Road Apples a la salmonella:

There's quite a history behind these little yummies. In the days of SAGA, they were frequently served as either meatloaf or hamburgers, while inventive cooks used them in the kitchen to exterminate rats. There was a rumor last week going around that, since the nurses were so adverse to taking stool samples, they sent over to the cafeteria for an order of fifty Road Apples, and sent these off to the lab instead.

The term "Road Apple" may sound a bit ambiguous, but once they are smelled, there can be no doubt as to their origin. No, they do not grow on roads, they are left there by beneficent equestrians.

The Road Apple is an easy thing to find, just walk behind any large animal, being careful to keep your eyes pinned to the ground.

2) Dutch Brussels Sprouts:

The Brussels sprout is a form of cabbage which tastes like something dragged up from the bottom of the Hudson River, at or about 119th St. Many mothers tell their children to eat them because they are good for you, but clearly they are suffering under a delusion. They frequently are the cause of excess gas and acne.

At Woods, the sprouts are prepared much the same as anything else. That is, they are mass-prepared. First, they are kept in the freezer for about a week,

where they are allowed to become very hard, and sometimes develop delicious freezer burn.

Next, they are dumped into a big vat, and hot water is poured over them to thaw them out. After this they are allowed to cook under pressure, and are then scooped into serving trays. Cooks take extra care to sneeze and cough in the immediate vicinity of these vegetables, so as to lend them their most delicate texture and flavor.

3) Cabbage Saute:

This delicacy, found to have been cultivated over four thousand years ago, usually tastes as if that were the time it has spent in the warming trays. During preparation of this food, line runners often drop trayfulls on the floor, and have discovered over the years that this helps to soften it up a little, thus making it more edible.

INQUIRING REPORTER

by Bob Zwengler

Question: How helpful are the teacher/course evaluations in helping you select your courses for next semester?

Kevin Flach: "I didn't really use them at all. I thought they were done very well, though."

Mearle Holden: "I didn't even look at them. I knew what I had to take."

Bob McCarthy: I didn't use them. I guess they're useful to some people but I knew what I wanted to take."

Barbara Willing: "There was one course that it influenced me not to take. Most of the others I had already decided to take. I thought the evaluations reflected what I thought of the teachers."

Mary Jorgensen: "I'd already selected mine before I looked at them. I really didn't go by them at all."

Tom Cunningham: "I didn't pay any attention to them. By now I know what I'm going to take. I don't see any need to rely on anyone else's opinion."

Tony Galante: "For me, absolutely nothing. They're usually too hard to understand. I go by what people tell me about courses."

Debbie Dunkum: "I really don't think anyone looks at them. I don't think it's really doing anything. I don't think they influence anyone, including teachers."

I WOULDN'T FEEL SO BAD ABOUT BEING UNABLE TO UNDERSTAND THESE COMPUTER-TABULATED EVALUATIONS NORMALLY...
IT'S JUST THE FACT THAT I WAS THINKING OF A COMP. SCI. COURSE WHEN I LOOKED AT THEM!!!
ACORN
BELLTOONS

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Ruggers Cry "Doctor!"

April 9, 1975

Dear Sir,

Last Sunday, April 6, 1975, the Drew Rugby Club was engaged in a game with our New Jersey rival, Rutgers. The game was extremely close and one which involved a much higher degree of hard-nosed physical contact than is usually found in our games. Several times during the game, medical attention was needed. Early in the game, a Rutgers player received a badly broken nose. Nothing serious, but it needed medical attention and there was no one there at the time to give it to him. Then another Rutgers player had his shoulder pop out on him, again nothing serious but still a need for medical attention. However, although there was medical attention via the medical assistant on the sidelines, there was still no response to the players' injury.

Then "it" happened. One of our star scrum players, and one of our good friends was knocked unconscious and swallowed his tongue. You have no idea how helpless the Drew Players felt because without special training or a tool called an oral screw, there is virtually nothing that can be done for a person that swallows his tongue, except, of course watch as he dies in front of you. The people who saved our friend's life was not the medical assistant on the sidelines, but was in fact the Rutgers players. They had been in two other games where this had happened and knew how to deal with it. They saved his life without any tools, and it looked bad until they dislodged his tongue from his throat.

This didn't take them much time, but all the time it took was critical. While they were working on our player, one of our "B" players ran all the way out to the field and back to the sidelines to pick up the bag the medical assistant who was supposedly a nurse, had by her side. This was when the medical assistant finally realized the kid was in tough shape. When she got to the player, the Rutgers players had already gotten his tongue dislodged. He was breathing very shallowly and she helped revive him. Had the player not dislodged his tongue I doubt the nurse, by the time she got there, would have had the time nor the tools necessary to help our friend.

This lack of response and lack of proper equipment is not something unique to this situation. Even when the school doctor is present, his response to the situation is slow; he lacks the equipment, except for the gauze pad from the training kit.

If you hire a plumber or a carpenter to do work for you, and they don't show up with any of the tools, you'd probably laugh. On Sunday we weren't laughing . . . what if our friend needed a tracheotomy? Who was going to do it? The nurse? What was she going to use? A pocket knife? The team has had a good working relationship with both the doctor and the nurses. We do not wish to lose this. However, in the past we let the slow response and the lack of tools go by. We cannot do this any more. Last Sunday we almost lost someone very close to us. We cannot let another situation where this slow rsponse and lack of equipment arise again. The stakes as we see it are too high.

Sincerely,
The Drew Rugby Club

Academic Forum Squandering $

To The Editor:

I would like to express my extreme consternation concerning this past Monday's appearance of Jonathan Schwartz, sponsored by the College Academic Forum. Mr. Schwartz was scheduled to speak in Bowne Theatre at 1:30 on a Monday afternoon. He spoke for approximately one hour. For this, he was paid $450.00 of OUR money. Approximately 150 people attended the talk. In effect then, Academic Forum spent $3.00 per person for this hour of "entertainment." In my opinion, this represents one of the most blatant examples of misuse of student funds that I have seen in my four years at Drew.

As Social Committee Film Chairman and WERD Radio Business Manager, I understand that it is not an easy task to allocate the funds for a student organization. For example, I deliberated for quite some time last semester before deciding to book **The Godfather** for $400.00. And this was a film which played seven times to well over 1,500 people.

In the last four years, I have noted that Academic Forum has a chronic tendency to approach each April with a large amount of money left to spend. This has often gone to pay for a few additional films, which, when shown in the evenings, were at least accessible for the majority of people to see. But to schedule an event on a Monday afternoon, at a time when the majority of students have classes (including Film class, science labs, and seminars which cannot be cut), is absolutely ludicrous.

I hope, for Academic Forum's sake, that they do have some surplus of money at this time. For they most certainly have just virtually wasted $450.00 of OUR money. I think the least they can do at this point is to apologize to the students of the college for having squandered their money.

Sincerely,
Michael P. Smith

Getting by in London

To the Editor
of the Acorn:

A short, irritated comment about Christine Stack's article about the inadequacy of the food allowance in London . . . It is more than adequate at nine pounds and the decision to increase it further is misguided.

There is a kitchen for the exclusive use of London Semester students. Before this year there was only a pretty grubby hotplate, and even then the more enterprising students soon tired of eating every lunch and dinner in restaurants and took to preparing their own meals in groups, thereby incurring economies as well as getting more nutritious food. This is now very easy to do in London and I know from those currently there that some students are saving money from the allowance to finance travel, drink, and sin.

No matter how much money some people have to pay for food in London they would gripe because Mom is not there to spoon feed them. To give some perspective about the food allowance of nine pounds, I thought your readers might like to know that university students in Britain receive eleven pounds a week if they are in London (the most expensive place) with which they pay for not only their food, but also their housing and books and incidentals.

Yours,
Frank Wolf
Resident Director of the London Semester, 1972-74

Drew's "Theological" Library

Wednesday, 9 April

Sir:

I am not an individual who spends much time in the library, however, when i do need to use library facilities, I expect them to be adequate, which they are not. Why is, according to the University budget, 46% of the library budget spent on "Theological School Related Materials," when they represent only 12% of the student body of the university? Why is the undergraduate library so lacking in so many disciplines? This is intolerable. It is time that the College library was brought into the 20th century. It is time that Mr. Pepin's rhetoric about Drew being "an adventure in excellence" was extended beyond its students. It is time for the university to make the same commitment. It is time for the University to put up, or shut up.

Yours,
kevin hanson

Littlebrook Incident

To the Acorn
& Community:

I would like to respond to a statement made by Mr. Richard Kevin Quateman in his letter (4-4-75, Acorn) regarding Chaplain Linn's letter. I do not wish to enter into discussion of the intent or purpose of the letter nor any part of the Chaplain's controversy. I am addressing myself to a particular statement made by Mr. Quateman regarding the employee status of the chaplain vis-a-vis students. I will take it into its implied broader context and attempt to show its fallacy and danger for students.

The implied basis of the attitude is that (1) student' tuitions pay the salary of University employees, and therefore (2) employees so paid are employees of the students. I would ask: was the University formed by a group of people interested in their own instruction to the extent that they hired a faculty, administration and staff to provide it to them? Such a case would indeed make the university employee a stu-

Letters To The Editor

(Continued from page 3)

dent employee, but I think this was and is not the case.

First of all, the university/student relationship is a voluntary one. Students have the choice, generally speaking, of what school they wish to attend. Likewise, as many of us know only too well, the university (already established as a vested interest) has the free choice of accepting those volunteers it wishes. This means that neither party is bound to the relationship in the fact of all costs.

The university can be looked upon as a kind of corporation involved in a learning enterprise (the education business if you prefer). The university, like the corporation, is an entity in function and on paper but without any one person as owner or employer (usually). Its function is to foster learning, further wisdom or knowledge, prepare its select clientele for jobs/professions, and to provide all necessary services for the productivity of this function. Obviously, students are the clientele, not the managers, administrators, nor even stockholders. In this capacity, they have the power of consumers, not employers.

From this standpoint employees are to be held responsible for their care of the service function both by the consumer and the managers. Student power follows the same principles as consumer power — directly related to numbers. Students confronted by poor service can go elsewhere, and in sufficient numbers they can stimulate the concern of the managers. Another route is complaint or petition directed to the managers or to the wider regulating bodies (government) in the event of gross disservice. The key is always frequency of complaint or attrition because this signals potential loss of clients. In essense, the consumer's (student's) power lies in the threat of non-consumption. As long as there are consumers for its particular brand of service, the university will outlast us all. However, this does not negate its use of the present student body as a measure of its adequate service performance.

The attitude of students as employers is detrimental in that it fosters an egotistical approach to resolving student problems and misplaces the students position. Let's face it, "the Boss" is not the student. Any suggestion of this destroys the constructive atmospere of negotiations because it is out of order, causing greater conflict, resistance, frustration, temper flares, or confusion — a sure path of defeat. Student confrontations must be based on a clear, organized understanding not only of the issue, but of the students' position in the power-bloc situation involved. Again, the student's power is that of consumer power, not employer power. I hope that this apparent attitude of Mr. Quateman's is not widespread and that he reconsiders his statement. Such an attitude quickly attracts the label of "crank" in confrontation situations and effectively neutralizes even the most concerned student.

Jim Wheeler

Dear Editor,

Unfortunately I find it necessary to respond to letters printed in the April 4 copy of the Acorn concerning Chaplain Linn's so-called accusations of events occurring at Littlebrook Farm.

First let me say that as one of the organizers of the trip, I was extremely pleased at the turnout and participation. It does seem a shame that a few people can spoil it for many. However, what has happened is done with. My objection is to a few people who feel it necessary to publicize responses to a letter which was obviously an attempt to keep the matter private. Not only is this unfair to the students involved but it is an insult to Chaplain Linn. While the letters by Miss Ferguson and Mr. Wherley seem to be reasonable responses, Mr. Quateman has completely distorted the picture. Even though I feel it a total waste of time and energy to intellectually discuss an obviously ridiculous attempt at slander the facts should be made clear.

I was first aware of the beer incident when I was informed by a person that a group of students were drinking beer in the pool-room. I immediately went downstairs to where they were playing pool and cards. I informed the students that the beer and food they had taken did not belong to them. I also imformed them that the beer and food would have to be paid for. After assorted grumbling and sarcastic comments, of which Mr. Quateman added his fair share, they agreed to pay. It has been two months now and no money has been offered except for Mr. Quateman's so generous contribution.

The affair with the cupcakes started when a person took one of two boxes of cupcakes into the living room where a few of the students were eating. The majority of the students were eating in the dining room. The students had been asked to wait till everyone had finished before dessert was passed out. This was to assure that everyone who wanted could have dessert. One of the group leaders went into the living room and informed the students there that they had no right to take the cupcakes. The leader took the cupcakes back into the dining room with the remark that these students could get them in the dining room along with everyone else. He did not, repeat DID NOT, "enact a flying tackle across the room and attempt to scuffle and regain possession of the villainous cupcakes."

Maybe if I had realized the immaturity of certain students I would have been able to head these incidents off. I did assume that as college students they had a sense of responsibility. The fact that students were in charge should have had nothing to do with whether or not they were obeyed. A few items should now be stressed.

1) Mr. Quateman was informed that the beer did not belong to him. His remarks at that time were in keeping with his "political" tone in his letter.

2) Mr. Quateman's obvious use of exaggerations causes one to question the validity of his story. Maybe he has watched too many Monday Night Football games.

3) If there is any sueing for slander to be done it will be by me for Mr. Quateman's irresponsible description of myself and the other organizers of the trip.

I'm sorry that this incident took place. I'm sure most people enjoyed themselves. This incident will cause me to hesitate before helping to organize any future trips. Indeed, unless these incidents are fully appreciated, there may not be any more trips.

Harris R. Young

reply to Harris Young's letter

Sir: a duel, balloons and blunderbusses over the duck pond at dawn. yours in amusement and disbelief,

Rich Quateman

Danny Apologizes

To the Editor:

Last week in the "Inquiring Reporter," I made a statement concerning women in sports. It seems that many people were violently offended by my response. My answer was a tongue-in-cheek retort to a serious question, and in no way reflects my opinion of the role of women in our society. To those people who were offended, I offer a sincere apology.

Sincerely,
Daniel Aronson

Baker on the Acorn

Editor
Drew Acorn

I have some expertise on the Acorn by virtue of my unchallenged claim to being its "oldest continuous reader." I think I have seen every issue since September 1, 1950. Those few people who have been here longer than I have (Bob Smith, John Schabacker, Bob Zuck, Art Jones, for example) will not admit to being continuous readers. There have been times when it was fashionable to proclaim it as "not worth reading." I must admit, too, that there have been times when the claim had some substance.

During the Ken Shulman regine the Acorn was clearly not a newspaper but a "journal of opinion." After Wex Blixt became editor I detected some return to being a newspaper. I wrote a letter of appreciaiton for this, to me, improvement. Immediately the next three issues were non-news, all opinion. Thus I have been very cautious in recording my judgment this time. But I think there is no doubt that the 1974-75 Acorn has been a newspaper. My definition of that word is simple. A newspaper's first concern is with what is happening or recently has happened. I think that the Russonello Acorn has met this definition and that the campus owes you a great deal for re-establishing a newspaper on campus. I am self-appointed to express our indebtedness.

Your April 4 editorial indicates some of the problems of being editor and suggests the amount of work it requires. This has always been a problem; I recall that once (1952?) members of the Student Council had to serve as editors for a semester. But it has been an acute problem, in recent years, especially with many students needing to work. One solution that has been proposed frequently is to "pay" the editor in academic credit. There are many difficulties about this, including the "censorship concern" that arises because the credit, whether graded or P/N, is assigned by a faculty member.

I wish to advocate a second solution that I think is better. I suggest that it is time to seriously consider assigning to the editorship a modest stipend. It should not be enough to make it a "well paying job" but enough that interested and qualified students who must earn money to stay in school do not have to automatically reject candidacy for the editorship.

E.G. Stanley Baker

Editor's Note:
As the 1974-75 Acorn has been the effort of a collection of people, we resent the label "the Russonello Acorn."

Elections— April 30

Petitions are now available for the following offices:
ECAB Chairperson — 75 signatures
University Senators (2) — 75 signatures
Social Committee Chairperson — 75 signatures
Class Senators (2 per class) — 35 signatures
Petitions are due no later than 6 P.M. on April 16. Return completed petitions to Mark Lynd, Elections Chairperson, in Hurst 14. A primary, if necessary, will be held April 23.

Why Joe Quit

Joe Urquhart, now unemployed

BY BECKY SAWYER

"If I had not resigned, I would have been asked to leave," said Joe Urquhart, ex-student personnel manager for Wood, Inc. Convinced that Wood saw his job as unnecessary, Urquhart said in a recent interview, "They were slowly phasing me out and talked at meetings as if I didn't exist."

Formerly the student manager of SAGA for three consecutive years, Urquhart quit two weeks ago after Wood failed to give him a promised pay raise. "Wood told me this was due to their losses second semester," he explained, "but they promised me the new salary first semester and they didn't give it to me then, either."

But Urquhart's reasons for quitting were not merely financial ones. Unable to voice his personal opinions about general manager Lee Cockenbach's 'revamping' program, he grew increasingly frustrated as more and more students were laid off and time slots were cut. "Certain policies they asked me to carry out were questionable," he said. "The management considered full-time help more professional, but I had students with three and four years experience who felt more competent than the full-time help. The basic problem is not one of statistics of figures, it is Wood's basically inflexible policy. It is a policy which Wood himself cannot defend."

Urquhart found Wood's policies offensive, as well as their attitude toward students in general. "The management treats students like children," he charged. "They were basically inconsiderate and often referred to workers as 'kiddies'; this creates a bad atmosphere for the workers.

He further described the management's attitude toward students as "condescending" and their attitude towards himself — particularly on Gockenbach's part — as "racist." "When I met with Gockenbach at the beginning of the semester he spoke to me as if I couldn't think," he recalled. "He told me I was doing a 'bad' job."

THE STUDENT WORK FORCE

Urquhart resents Wood's iron grip over student workers, saying that the food service "totally negates the past." Head waiters and dish heads have slowly been denied their old responsibilities and even relieved of their previous authority. "Wood tried to monitor head waiters, and totally alienated student workers," Urquhart said, adding, "They changed the whole set-up and would not even use the same language and terminology we were used to."

Convinced that the student workers are better qualified than outside, full-time help, Urquhart reasoned, "Students would save money in the long run." He believes the full-time help wastes time and that a compromise between the students and Wood could have been reached "by allowing head waiters and dish heads full control" over the students who work under them. He hopes the students will continue to fight for more positions and more freedom, and would like to see the administration step in and speak for the students. "We need their help — the corporate structure has come in and demoralized us."

WORLD HUNGER WEEK - APRIL 17

American Nutrition Myth: Snap, Crackle, Pop

First, Moratorium Day . . . then, Earth Day . . . Now, Food Day.

As an attempt to enlighten the "nutritional illiterates" of America, April 17 has been designated Food Day. The movement is the brainchild of Dr. Michael Jacobson, Director of the Center for Science in the Public Interest, who hopes that Food Day will guide Americans to nutritional sanity by educating consumers in the nutritional, political and social evils which various foods represent.

Despite the 125 billion dollars spent each year on food, the Department of Agriculture estimates that 12 million Americans are suffering from malnutrition — at least 10 per cent of these are from middle-class homes. We cannot shrug off these statistics as we do for under-developed countries, attributing them to lack of resources; ironically, we have too many resources. Advancements in food processing techniques have given us a greater and ever greater variety from which to choose; ample acreage has produced surplus grain which enables our steer to consume more than they can efficiently utilize. The result is a nation that is overfed and undernourished; a victim of what modern nutritionists call junk food — the number one enemy of a balanced diet.

The most offensive characteristic of junk food is neither its high price nor its artificial taste, but its high sugar content. Within the past twenty years, Americans have needlessly doubled their sugar intake, thereby raising their susceptibility to tooth decay, diabetes and heart disease. Regardless, we drink our Coca-Cola and begin our days with some cereals that contain more than forty per cent sugar.

The prices of such products should be enough to convince the public to curtail usage; Coke costs more than milk but contains no nutrients and packaged cereals can cost $1.40 per pound. These Freeze-dried, dehydrated, instant, pre-sweetened, pre-cut foods account for 35 per cent of the national food budget. Manufacturers use cheaper raw materials with fewer nutrients to balance the expense such processing entails, yet we gladly pay the price for "convenience."

Dr. Jacobson believes this price is too high; he and some colleagues have compiled a list of America's "Terrible Ten" foods which will be the center of attack on Food Day. Although items such as bacon appear (because of its additive nitrate which may prove to be a cancerous agent), the greatest attention will be given to junk foods. Some specific examples are: Gerber Baby Food Desserts because they are "the first junk foods many people eat"; "Breakfast Squares" which Dr. Jacobson refers to as "Gainesburger for people"; and "Pringles" the reconstituted, preserved potato chip which is "the ultimate insult to the potato."

The organizers have not planned a single giant activity for April 17, but prefer to reach out to local community organizations to approach the problem on a more personal level. Since changing the population's destructive eating habits cannot be accomplished in one day, Dr. Jacobson hopes these local organizations will continue the spirit of Food Day 365 days a year. Curbing this growing trend toward excess consumption and insufficient nourishment is a monumental task, but one the American people must accept.

Microbiology - Tool For Increased Food Supply

BY LYN OECHSLE

Seeing the world hunger problem as one of production rather than mere distribution, concerned people are avidly investigating all possible areas of increased food supply. One such field involves the relationship of microbiology and agriculture, for fungi and bacteria are integrally related to the world food supply, serving both as indispensible agricultural aids and as dreaded crop destroyers. Attempting to gain better control of the helpful and harmful species, scientists today are studying these microorganisms.

One advantageous role of fungi in plant growth is the symbiotic association of a higher plant's root and a fungus that is not disease producing; this is termed a mycorrhiza. The fungus lives as an invader, deriving nutrients from the root, yet benefits its plant partner by accumulating necessary mineral ions and selectively passing them to the host plant. Apple cuttings grown on poor soil show increased growth, weight, and absorption of potassium, iron and copper after invasion by mycorrhizal fungi.

Some fungi have been enemies of man since agriculture began. The stem rust of wheat, a fungal disease, is often highly destructive to many grains, growth of the fungus within the plant causing a greatly reduced harvest. Intense effort has been devoted to developing resistant grain varieties by hybridization and selection, but new races of the stem rust often arise through genetic recombination causing fresh outbreaks of the disease throughout the wheat belts of the Great Plains, northern Europe, or other areas. Agricultural experimentation has produced new crop varieties for feeding the United States, but in many underdeveloped nations even these short-lived victories in a constant fungal war are unlikely.

Attempting to grow more food creates a demand for fertilizers; availability of nitrogen fertilizer has dropped sharply even as prices have doubled or tripled within the past year. Nitrogen in the proper chemical form, necessary to the functioning of every cell of a plant, is directly responsible for the vegetative growth of plants above ground. The genus name **Rhizobium** is given to the group of bacteria that make atmosperhic nitrogen available to plants. In partnership with legumes (a plant family including the soybean), certain strains of **Rhizobium** have a proven capacity of manufacturing nearly 200 pounds of usable nitrogen per acre per year.

There is great possibility that improved varieties of Legumes (especially soybeans) in combination with improved strains of bacteria may some day make the chemical production of nitrogen fertilizer from expensive fossil fuels obsolete, and provide a cheap, efficient, natural method of supplying adequate nitrogen for crops. Farmers can already buy special strains of bacteria to inoculate soybeans, alfalfa, peas and beans; once the seed is sown an automatic supply of nitrogen is maintained for the entire growing season. Grain crops planted the following year are also supplied with a wealth of nitrogen in the soil. This natural process avoids the danger of too much nitrogen fertilizer which retards the growth period, reduces resistance to disease, and produces crops of an inferior quality.

As they continue to experiment with bacteria and fungi, scientists will hopefully make significant progress leading to a greater food supply in all areas of the world. Once we have produced an adequate amount of food, those of us concerned with world hunger can focus on proper distribution, our goal being the defeat of starvation and malnutrition in every corner of the globe.

Food For a Hungry World

by Daniel Buskirk

Although many people associate bacteria, fungi, and other microorganisms solely with disease and decay, single-cell life forms are able, gram for gram, to supply more nutrition than conventional foods such as steak. In fact, many scientists now consider single-cell protein (SCP) the most practical food for an undernourished world.

The idea of eating bacteria is not new; yogurt, cheese and other cultured foods have been popular for centuries. What is novel is the possibility of growing vast quantities of edible organisms on media undigestable to man. Single-cell protein can be grown on petroleum, old tires, wood pulp, waste paper, indeed any substance that contains carbon, an element essential for all life.

Many problems, however, remain to be solved before this promising food source can be widely utilized. Because the cancer-causing properties of petroleum derivatives are well known, many medical scientists are afraid SCP grown from petroleum sources may also be carcinogenic. Such fears recently delayed construction of a commercial SCP facility in Japan, which had been designed to produce cattle feed from oil. Another danger of an SCP diet results from the unusually high concentration of the genetic substance — DNA — in bacteria, yeasts and fungi. The nitrogen in DNA can, in these quantities, contribute to gout, kidneystones and gall bladder impairment. The DNA can be removed chemically, but such refining adds expense to a process in which cost is already a critical factor.

The promise of a large, reliable source of protein convinces most researchers that the health and economic problems are well-worth solving. Sheep have been raised on diets supplemented with processed newspaper; hopefully future stock animals will all be fed waste materials rather than grain needed so desperately by the world's poor. Some yeasts for human consumption have already been raised on seemingly unusable materials; yeasts grown on wood pulp, for example, have been used in the manufacture of Fritos Corn Chips. Similarly, many future foods will be generously supplemented with organisms cultured from waste. Even now companies like the Bechtel Corporation in San Francisco are working towards eventual commercial production of animal feeds from urban wastes; the potential usefulness of our garbage suggests that perhaps utilization of SCP will benefit not only the hungry but the environment as well.

That foodstuffs can be grown on waste should not seem odd; there is almost nothing containing carbon that canpot be converted into some sort of usable foodstuff. As Dr. Charles Cooney, of the MIT Department of Nutrition and Food Sciences has said, the varieties of microorganisms are so numerous that one may simply select the substance to be converted, choose the most efficient process, then find an organism to fit the bill. There are, of course, many engineering problems to be dealt with; maintaining the growing cells at the proper temperature requires energy, as does the need to constantly supply fresh oxygen to the medium. Though Dr. Cooney may be oversimplifying the situation, his proposed solution illustrates that the problems of food production are merely technical difficulties which can and ultimately will be solved by continued research.

Not so easy to solve is the problem of distributing these foodstuffs to the people of the world who need them most. Since the technology required for the production of SCP is sophisticated, only the industrialized nations of the world

The Threat of Severe Malnutrition or Even Starvation Faces 400 to 500 Million Children in Poorer Countries

So warns the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). There exists so great a threat that for the first time in the 27 year history of the United Nations, UNICEF has declared a state of emergency for children living in the poor countries.

UNICEF estimates that 478 million children in some 60 countries are threatened by the present emergency. The global economic crisis has hit the poorest countries hardest, and many of them have suffered also from droughts, floods, fertilizer shortage and crop failures. These are some of the countries whose children are in greatest danger:

Afghanistan
Bangladesh
Botswana
Borundi
Bhutan
Central African Republic
Chad
Dahomey
Ethiopia
Guinea
Haiti
Honduras
India
Khmer Republic
Laos
Lesotho
Malawi
Maladives
Mali
Nepal
Niger
Pakistan
Philippines
Rwanda
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Sikkim
Somalia
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Togo
Tanzania
Uganda
Upper Volta
Western Samoa
Yemen

For far too many generations uncounted millions of children have grown, and many have died, in subhuman poverty. This was almost accepted as a fact of life, a permanent state of affairs. But today, even this shameful stability is threatened.

The most agonizing fact of this critical situation is that children and women in poor countries often receive the lesser share of what food is available so the family wage earner can eat enough to keep working.

Malnutrition is the biggest single contributor to infant and young child mortality in developing countries, where 25 to 30 percent die before the age of 4.

In many parts of Africa almost every child under five suffers from some protein malnutrition.

In Latin America more than half of all childhood deaths are related to malnutrition.

In rural India about 80% of preschool children suffer from "dwarfism", or stunted growth.

Child deaths in these countries are often attributed to disease when, in fact, the children were probably victims of malnutrition.

"MANY COUNTRIES WILL BE IN DANGER OF HAVING TO REDUCE ALREADY MINIMAL BASIC SERVICES FOR CHILDREN, AFFECTING NOT ONLY THEIR NUTRITION BUT ALSO THEIR HEALTH, EDUCATION AND, MORE GENERALLY, THEIR PROSPECTS FOR LIFE."

Declaration of an emergency by the Executive Board of UNICEF on May 24, 1974.

Food surpluses have vanished, sending the price of available food skyrocketing. Every dollar currently available for food aid to poor nations buys less food. Every child whose very life depends on this aid will get less food or none at all. Unless more dollars for food aid are available immediately . . . more children live in peril of death by starvation.

In many developing countries the lower income groups have been spending approximately 80% of their income on food. How can families that are not themselves food producers cope with retail price increases of 20% a year?

The present crisis came to world attention in 1972 when, due to a string of crop failures, output declined for the first time in 20 years — by 33 million tons.

Simultaneous with this sudden drop in production, a major producer, the United States, for internal reasons was winding down its large surplus stocks. The resulting shortage has doubled the price of grain on the international market.

In 1973 a decline in fertilizer production, prevailing since the end of 1972, resulted in high prices and physical shortage. The rise in petroleum prices aggravated the situation by reducing production of fertilizer based on natural gas. It also increased the cost of agricultural fuel.

Food aid shipments, which were 9.6 million tons in 1973, are down to about 5.5 million tons for 1974.

Wheat stocks are down from 49 million tons in 1972 to 15 million tons for 1974. Stocks in importing countries are sharply reduced.

Rice stocks are now virtually exhausted.

If services for children are to be maintained and ultimately expanded, countries will need greatly increased external aid for a number of years to come.

"AMERICANS HAVE BEEN LUCKY. FAMINE HAS USUALLY BEEN FAR, FAR AWAY FROM US."

Walter Cronkite

Here are some unsettling facts about the starvation crisis presented by Walter Cronkite on the CBS Radio Network. "In the past, whenever we Americans read of still another outbreak of famine, we simply assumed our government could take care of it with our surplus food stocks, and then we turned to the sports pages. But not any more. Now, there are more of us and, on the average, we're always eating better.

"There are virtually no government-held reserve food stocks left. The government no longer orders acreage withheld from planting. We need all the food we can get. Last winter, in order to help out with world relief, in some cases, instead of dipping into reserves, our government had to purchase foodstuffs on the world market, which, of course, added to the inflationary pressures on food prices we had to pay.

"This year our Administration faces a larger version of last winter's dilemma: whether to send more food abroad, where it's desperately needed, when such action inevitably will keep food prices up at home. For the forseeable future, the world's poor and starving will no longer be fed at seperate tables from our surpluses. Instead, the haves and have-nots fo the world will be competing for the same food stocks on the same market."

Higher food prices may be hard to swallow. But American parents can generally take comfort in the fact that their children will always have enough food to swallow; a comfort that will never be experienced by millions of mothers throughout the world.

We are one of a small number of nations — favored with an advanced technology — whose children are the world's most fortunate. They will have longer and healthier lives than people in the developing countries.

"WE ARE AMONG THE WORLD'S ONE BILLION RICHER PEOPLE WHO USE ALMOST AS MUCH CEREAL TO FATTEN THE LIVESTOCK THEY EAT AS THE TWO BILLION PEOPLE IN THE POOR NATIONS EAT DIRECTLY AS FOOD."

Dr. Jean Mayer, Professor of Nutrition, Harvard University.

"We have to realize that there are two essential sources of pressure on the food supply. One, which everybody talks about, is the increase of population, and that certainly has got to plateau at some point, or else we'll never have enough food. But there is another increasing source of pressure which people underestimate, which is that as countries become richer, the meat consumption jumps up — to a fantastic degree.

"We feed about 210 million people in the United States with an amount of grain, which, if we were on a Chinese diet, would feed about a billion Chinese. If we had two meatless days a week, we would be feeding another person, very easily.

"There's every good reason from the point of view of health why we should cut down our consumption of animal products. And we would at the same time free enormous amounts of grain for the constitution of famine stocks elsewhere."

"THE IMPORTANT THING IS TO ACT QUICKLY."

Henry R. Labouisee, Executive Director, UNICEF.

"Great need and real suffering may result before preventative action can be taken if left to the normal schedules of planning, action and implementation."

UNICEF, with experience and expertise in helping children in emergencies, is taking immediate action, alerting governments and agencies worldwide about the critical need for action.

With sufficient resources, UNICEF can offer practical help to the countries most seriously affected. It can help governments establish nutrition programs, train parents and community leaders to increase local food production, and support emergency child feeding projects.

Unlike other parts of the United Nations system, however, the Children's Fund is entirely dependent on voluntary contributions from governments and people.

UNICEF hopes to receive $100 million or more next year from government contributions, greeting card sales and Halloween "trick or treat" collections to spend on its "normal" aid to children and mothers.

But, to help meet the special emergency needs, UNICEF must find an additional $80 million in

World Hunger Facts

1. Estimates are that 50 million people will die from starvation in the next twelve months. Currently 2/3 of the world's preschool children suffer malnutrition sufficient to permanently damage their physical and mental growth.

2. Only two regions of the world are net food exporters — North America (Canada and the U.S.) and Australia/New Zealand. By far the largest food supplier is the U.S., supplying 3/4 of North America's exports.

3. However, nearly 4/5 of all the grain we produce is fed to animals. The average American consumes 2,000 pounds of grain yearly, most of it indirectly in the form of meat. The average Columbian or Chinese, by comparison, eats 400 pounds of grain yearly, most of it being eaten directly. The grain equivalent of a pound of beef would keep the average Indian alive for one week.

4. The beef eating habit is spreading through the developed world, and is fast approaching U.S. consumption levels. In 1972, for example, a full 41% of all exportable grains went to Great Britain, Japan, West Germany and Italy, which have only 7% of the world's population.

5. The world's cattle consume as much food as would 8.7 billion people.

6. The food-deficit poor nations with 2/3 the world's population simply cannot afford to compete for grain at the market prices generated by the demand for grain as animal food.

7. There are currently 3.7 billion people in the world. In 20 years, there will be 7 billion.

8. Enough grain is currently grown to feed 16 billion people on a non-meat diet.

9. If Americans would substitute chicken for 1/3 of their beef consumption, enough grain would be released to feed 100,000,000 people every year.

10. The 2 million-ton fertilizer shortage in the current crop year (74-75) will mean a loss in grain production of 20 million tons, enough to sustain 100,000,000 people for a year.

11. Every year U.S. citizens use 3 million tons of fertilizer for non-food purposes — lawns, golf courses, cemeteries.

12. A pound of fertilizer on Indian soil will produce at least twice the additional yield as a pound of fertilizer on American soil.

13. Developed countries have shown no interest in contributing to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization's Fertilizer Pool.

14. Military expenditures of developed countries are 25 times their developmental assistance.

15. Of the 16 nations that provide developmental assistance, the U.S., as percentage of GNP, ranks as number 14. Senator McGovern has recommended that we designate for agricultural research in less developed countries, an amount equal to 1/5 of our military budget.

16. Every 14 hours the U.S. Defense Department outspends the annual budget of the U.N. World Food Program.

17. One billion people rely directly on soybeans for their protein intake. The U.S. supplies 85% of the soybeans entering the world market.

18. World grain reserves are at their lowest in thirty years — less than 27 days reserve of essential grains. A bad crop in North America could impair the ability of the world to feed its hungry millions for the next five to ten years.

19. The current growth in world population of 2% per year will require the doubling of world food production in little more than a generation.

20. It is estimated that of the current world grain increase of 30 million tons some 22 million tons are claimed by expanding populations and the remaining 8 million tons are absorbed by the increased demands of affluence.

21. Per capita consumption of beef in the U.S., directly related to growing affluence, climbed from 63 pounds in 1950 to 116 pounds in 1972. Per capita poultry consumption rose from 16 pounds to 51 pounds between 1940 and 1972.

22. Since 1970 the total world fish catch, a primary food source for many nations, has declined steadily by almost 8 million tons. This from a high in 1970 of 70 million tons of fish to a 1973 estimate of just under 62 million tons. In Japan the average yearly per capita consumption of fish is 70 pounds — the highest per capita fish consumption of any country in the world.

23. The resources needed to feed an American are five times those needed to support the average Nigerian or Indian. The overall American energy consumption is 60 times greater than that of Nigeria or India. An affluent New Yorker, for example, consumes 25,000 times as much energy as a Javanese peasant.

24. The Sahelian drought has witnessed the deaths of almost 60-80% of the livestock, directly threatening the lives of 25 million people living in the 2,500-mile band that stretches across the Sahara running from the Atlantic to the Red Sea, a land mass larger than the Continental U.S.

25. Almost all of the 50 million acres of farmland idled in the U.S. in the 1960's are now under plough — thus eliminating one of the world's last potential grain reserves.

26. The United States controls a greater percentage of the world's grain than the Arab countries do of world oil supplies.

27. Harvard nutritionist Jean Mayer has estimated that the same amount of food that is feeding 210 million Americans could adequately feed 1.5 billion Chinese on an average Chinese diet.

28. An estimated 20 million people have been cut off of U.S. food aid between 1972 and 1974. In 1974 our aid in wheat was less than ½ the 1972 level; our rice was less than ½ that of 1972; and our powdered milk was reduced to 0. To reach our '72 levels we should provide a total of 8 million tons of grain for food aid, or $2 billion in '75. (According to the **New York Times** only about 20% of our food aid currently goes to hungry nations; the rest goes to support U.S. foreign policy.) South Vietnam, Cambodia, Chile, and several Middle East nations, for example, are scheduled to get more than half of the $1 billion Food for Peace (Pl 480) program in fiscal '75. The U.S. should channel any increases for humanitarian purposes through Title II of PL 430 (bilateral food grants) or, preferably, through the UN World Food Program.

29. The depletion of our food reserves since the end of 1972 shows the importance of establishing federal responsibility for reserves under federal control. A global reserve system depends on the committed participation of the U.S. and would require at least 60 to 150 million tons of grain world-wide. Global reserves should be distributed according to multi-national agreement, and not be subject to the control of individual nations.

30. Most food experts agree that world food increases must come from the developing countries themselves. For example India has about the same amount of crop area as that of the U.S. If India's per acre yield equaled that of the U.S., it would annually produce 230 metric tons of cereal as opposed to its current 100 million metric tons. By Japanese methods, India could produce 350 million metric tons.

31. However, to obtain these increases in less developed countries will require outside financial assistance to develop: agricultural inputs, small farmer credits, food storage and delivery systems. The UN Food and Agriculture Organization estimates that $5 billion will be needed annually between 1975 and 1980. This is about three times the current level. A politically feasible amount for the U.S. would be $600 million for fiscal '75 (twice that of '74 A.I.D. money).

32. Labor intensive small farms obtain higher per acre yields than farming by U.S. methods. In countries where there has been adequate land reform (making the small farmer the owner of the land he works) coupled with agricultural inputs and health care, two things have happened: food productivity has increased, and the rate of population growth has decreased.

Jerald Ciekot
November, 1974

For more information contact: WORLD HUNGER PROJECT of American Friends Service Committee, 15 Rutherford Place, New York, N.Y. 10003, (212) 777-4600 or The Institute of Social Relations, 300 Broadway, Newark, N.J. 07104, (201) 482-5082 or New Jersey Council of Churches, 116 Oraton Parkway, East Orange, N.J., (201) 675-8600.

Food Stamp Program Chokes

by Karen Donenfeld

In an attempt to save $650 million per annum, the Federal government has legislated to increase the cost of food stamps and to reduce eligibility. The consequences? A lot of hungry people.

The program is not without fault. Stamps can be used to buy only basic, non-taxable food items. Although allotments are based on what the U.S. Department of Agriculture considers the cheapest possible nutritional diet, the Senate's Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs reports that the budget does not allow for basic essential nutrients. This means that families throughout the nation are existing on staples such as beans, bread, rice and potatoes — hardly balanced nutrition — and that if legislation is not repealed recipients will have to pay even more for these minimal foodstuffs. Since food stamps are, by definition, for purchasing food, they do not cover such items as soap, detergent and toilet paper. As a local welfare recipient and member of the Welfare Rights Organization justifiably complained, "I guess the welfare people think poor folks have to be dirty, too."

Bureaucratic red-tape creates further havoc. Extensive identification is required of those applying for the stamps: driver's license, social security card, birth certificate, bank statements and rent receipts all must be produced. If the applicant fails to produce even one of these, he may have to start application procedures all over again — often weeks later.

Allotments are readjusted biannually as food prices spiral; however, this leaves the recipient floundering in the interim. Similarly, stamps must be purchased at the beginning of each month in a lump sum but the poor generally cannot collect the required amount at one time.

Food stamps are, as **Newsweek** describes, the "last line of economic defense for the jobless and the working wounded." Admittedly, the program has its problems — both logistic and practical — but these can be resolved. Although there are no pat answers or panaceas at the present time, cutting funds certainly will not advance constructive solutions; we must work at problems that are potentially rectifiable instead of merely dismissing them. Keeping quiet at this time amounts to supporting the proposed legislation. There is shame in people going hungry in this country, proverbially the land of plenty. Those who feel strongly about justice must write to their congressmen and let them know that cutting the budget at the expense of the needy is inexcusable and deplorable.

Food For A Hungry World

(Continued from page 5)

are capable at present of any large scale production. If single-cell protein is to be distributed around the world, technologically advanced countries must either build SCP facilities on foreign soil or engage in massive exportation of SCP. Both alternatives are extremely costly: will the western nations be willing to use their wealth and technology to feed less fortunate countries? The irony of single-cell protein is that the greatest new-found source of rich and plentiful protein may do nothing at all to ease the pangs of world hunger.

Threat Of Malnutrition

(Cont. from page 6)

the next 12 to 15 months.

During the time it takes for appeals for help to funnel through government and agency channels, must the mothers and children in danger live each day on more hope than nourishment? Every precious day without help is another day lived with hunger.

Shouldn't we, couldn't we, being among the most abundantly fed people of the world, act today and bring comfort to the children one day sooner than tomorrow? One day sooner than too late?

India's Decreasing Death Rate

by Becky Sawyer

India's poverty is absolute. A poverty so profound and pervasive, it seems to be an aspect of nature itself, like the heat. Not a poverty that results from gross social inqualities, as in South Africa, it is simply a poverty that arises when a country has too many people for too few resources.

Occupying only 2.2 per cent of the world's land area and only a seventh the size of the Soviet Union, India supports more than 14 per cent of the world's population. A third the size of the United States and Brazil, it is a little larger than Argentina.

Highly industrialized societies can afford high population densities; they are able to pay for their massive imports of food from a largely agricultural world with exports of manufactured goods. Through technological advancements and mechanization they produce high yields. Not only is the Indian economy overwhelmingly agricultural, it is also less productive, lacking the equipment and scientific advancements of other countries. Too many people struggle to obtain survival from the earth, and the earth yields far too little in return.

With a population of 438 million, India produces only enough to feed adequately two thirds of its population. Therefore, if a diet necessary to sustain health was provided for as many people as possible, some 150 million Indians would have nothing to eat.

Numbers of this magnitude are difficult to comprehend. They do not communicate the meaning of the dull, sunken eyes of peasant children or the abandoned and ignored dying in the gutters of Calcutta streets. They do not communicate visions of mongrel dogs gnawing undisturbed at unrecognizable bodies or of old men so frail that only their tattered rags seem to hold them together.

There is simply not enough home-grown food, nor enough money to import food, for all the people of India. Unrelentingly the population increases each year at a steadily advancing rate. At the current rate of increase, some 9,400,000 people, or the total population of Belgium, are being added each year to the demand for food.

But the population problem does not lie solely in an increasing birth rate; a steadily decreasing death rate is also to blame. The efficient transport of modern medicine has reduced dramatically the number of cases of malaria, small pox and cholera, the country's traditional scourges. More people are being born and living longer, only to die ultimately from hunger rather than pestilence.

A terrible problem arises when humanitarian efforts to control diseases paradoxically leads to something even worse — slow, painful agony replaces the scourge. Decreasing birth rates, a luxury of affluent countries, must be accompanied by proportionate death rates if a balance of life is to be maintained.

Hunters keep the deer population under control, guaranteeing a proper ratio between the number of deer and the amount of food necessary to keep those deer alive. In the same way war and disease have in the past kept the human population under control. But as man gradually does away with these controls, as barbaric as a hunter killing a deer, he must learn to recognize his immediate priorities. He must channel his resources into feeding living people, not saving dying ones. He must reconceive and reassess what is pragmatically possible for his fellow man.

Plateau,

The Drew Literary Magazine, is accepting and in need of contributions for its 2nd semester issue.

Deadline date, April 16. (Please type.)

The Editors

Can't you spare a bite to save a life?

THE THREAT OF SEVERE MALNUTRITION OR EVEN STARVATION FACES 400 TO 500 MILLION CHILDREN LIVING IN 60 OF THE POOREST COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

The situation is so grave that the United Nations Children's Fund, UNICEF, has declared a state of emergency for these children.

Malnutrition is the biggest single contributor to infant and young child mortality in developing countries, where 25 to 30 percent die before the age of 4.

In many parts of Africa almost every child under five suffers from some protein malnutrition. In Latin America and Asia more than half of all childhood deaths are related to malnutrition.

AMERICANS HAVE BEEN LUCKY. FAMINE HAS USUALLY BEEN FAR, FAR AWAY FROM US.

We are one of a small number of nations—favored with an advanced technology—whose children are the world's most fortunate. They will have longer and healthier lives than people in developing countries.

Harvard nutritionist, Dr. Jean Mayer, says, "We are among the world's one billion richer people who use almost as much cereal to fatten the livestock they eat as the two billion people in the poor countries eat directly as food. Twenty years ago the average American ate 50 pounds of beef annually; this year he will eat 120 pounds. There's every good reason from the point of view of health why we should cut down on consumption of animal products. And we would at the same time free enormous amounts of grain for famine relief elsewhere."

TO HELP MEET THE SPECIAL EMERGENCY NEEDS, UNICEF MUST FIND AN ADDITIONAL $80 MILLION IN THE NEXT 12 TO 15 MONTHS.

UNICEF, with long experience in helping children in emergencies, is taking immediate action, alerting governments and agencies worldwide about the critical need for action. However, no government or government-agency can act as swiftly as an individual can act. Individual contributions, no matter how small, are the children's main hope for survival at this moment in time.

A contribution of even $1.00, the average cost of a hamburger, french fries and a soda, can buy a year's supply of multi-vitamins for a child in a crisis country. $15 can bring supplementary food and health services to 5 malnourished children for a month in some developing countries. And $66 can buy a deep well hand-pump to provide water for drinking and irrigation in drought-stricken areas.

Can't you spare a bite...to save a life? Please take time to send your contribution today.

UNICEF

WORLD CHILD EMERGENCY, 331 E. 38th Street, New York, N.Y. 10016

Rugby Club Sets Record in Parents Appeal Telethon

On Thursday, April 3, 1975, the Rugby Club raised $2122 for the parents appeal fund and broke the record of the money raised on any night of the parents appeal telethon. The closest dollar amount on any previous night was $1323.

The Parents Appeal Fund was set up by the University Resources Office in an effort to encourage parents of students in the college to contribute a little bit more than just room, board and tuition. What made this year's parents appeal fund so unique was the challenge fund set up by the Board of Trustees. The Trustees who work with the Resources Office in helping to raise money, recognized that the costs at Drew are high and for a parent to give above and beyond that cost can sometimes put a strain on the parents' income. The Trustees decided to encourage parent giving with an offer to match dollar for dollar every contribution that the parents made. So in a sense, every dollar given by a parent would be like giving two.

Robert Fisher, Director of Development in the Resources Office, who was in charge of the Parents Appeal, was quite pleased with the outcome. "We raised more money for the school than we had in previous years and we did it through many new donors. These new donors helped us to increase the percentage of the parents who contribute money to Drew. When we approach foundations and corporations for money, a high percentage rate for parent contribution shows that the parents really care about the school and this ecourages these institutions to give us money." Mr. Fisher also wanted to thank the Rugby team for the fine effort and the time they spent on the Parents Appeal.

Bill Muscato, captain of the Rugby team, commented, "The team was asked by fellow teammembers Karl Salathe, Director of Resources, and Bill Wehner, Associate Director of Development, to help out with the Parents Appeal and for that reason alone we would have. At the same time though, the team recognized our responsibility as students to help with this effort because it can only help the school and in turn improve our education. Everyone on the team who participated found it to be a most worthwhile experience."

Hardin Plans "Socialized" Parking

by Bob Zwengler

At the April 6th Student Senate meeting, it was announced that University President Paul Hardin wants to charge a suggested $15 per semester to all students and faculty who make regular use of the school's parking facilities. The money would be used to cover maintenance costs. It was pointed out that many other schools have already instituted this practice. The Senate passed a resolution opposing a parking fee.

The Senate also passed a resolution forming an "Infirmary Committee" to perform the following functions: 1) serve as ombudsman for all complaints regarding the infirmary and report regularly to the Student Senate; 2) serve to publicize any incidents relating to poor operations of the infirmary; 3) use its discretion in frequenting the infirmary and discussing practices with infirmary personnel. The committee is to be composed of five senators and students.

The Senate passed a resolution naming Steve Goodrich, Drew press secretary, the new "Pig of the Forest." The Senate action is in response to the following quotes attributed to Goodrich in the **Passaic-Clifton Herald News** concerning the outbreak of stomach disorder which occurred last week on campus; "The disorders and the pain lasted for only about three hours at most for the majority of students;" "No other cases were reported after Thursday;" "College officials have ruled out the possibility that cafeteria food was responsible for the outbreak;" "Nobody seems too concerned about it now." The article was brought to the meeting by Junior Senator Su Mittelkauf from her hometown paper. The Senate felt these quotes wre erroneous and played down the situation considerably.

A resolution was passed to donate $100 of SGA money to FAP II, the Anthropology Department picnic. The picnic will be held on Young Field in early May.

A number of appointments by the new Richman administration were approved. These included Jill Moscowitz as Executive Secretary and Nicole Shomer as Regular Secretary, Mark Lynd as Elections Chairperson, and Al Diaz to fill the opening on the College J-Board. Sophomore Tom Herman and freshmen Louis Albert and Rod Sturgis were approved to serve on the U.C. Board.

The nominations of John Madore and Kevin Flach to represent Drew at the National Student Lobby were passed. They will be attending and participating in a program in Washington, D.C. which will be designed to make colleges effective in the 1976 campaign.

The Senate appointed Linda McLellan and Fred Siegel to represent them on the Orientation Committee Selection Committee.

Vietnam Relief Fund

If you have:

Light weight, summer clothing
Sheets, pillowcases, clean rags, unwanted scraps of materials
Blankets
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PLEASE DONATE

Call: Judi Tongring
174 Main St.
Madison 822-3814

Helen Bentz
31 Kensington Road
Madison

They will pick up if necessary.

This drive is sponsored by the Catholic Relief Charities and ends April 19.

Richman Seeks SGA Committee Members

WADE THUNHORST

Newly elected SGA president Steve Richman is now accepting applications for SGA positions for the 1975-76 school year. The following committees still have positions open: Academic Concerns, Academic Forum, Academic Standing, Admissions Policy, College Judicial Panel, Committee for Performing Arts, ECAB, Fines and Charges, Treasurer's Committee, Traffic Board and University Center Board. There are also two seats on the College J-Board open.

Richman has appointment power for most of the committee positions. He indicated that the constitution is somewhat hazy on the issue of senate confirmation, but that he planned to submit the names to all the nominees to the senate anyway. The J-Board appointments must also be approved by the dean of the college. Richman plans to take recommendations from the administration into consideration. This year's committee members will not automatically retain their seats, although they will be considered if they are interested.

"I feel that genuine interest and concern expressed in SGA is probably the most important quality I'm looking for," Richman noted. "Dependability and the will to learn are also very important." Richman said that he is hoping to get a good cross-section of the college. He also stated that partisan politics will not play a part in the appointments. 'I don't care if they voted for me or Hanson or anyone else," he said.

He noted that his recent appointment of Kevin Hanson as attorney-general shows the non-partisan spirit of the selections.

Richman emphasized the fact that applications are still being accepted. He also indicated that he is very pleased with the response so far. Applications should be returned to the SGA through campus mail. The appointments will be announced in about two weeks.

Blood Drive Wednesday, April 16

Any member of the Drew Community who wishes to donate blood may do so this Wednesday, **between 10 am and 3 pm in UC 107.**

The blood received on this day is collected by the American Red Cross and credited to their Madison-Chatham Chapter. It is this Chapter that provides coverage of the blood needs of every member of the Drew community and his/her immediate family. When a blood emergency occurs in a family, whether the community member has donated or not, the blood needs for that family will be met upon request, no matter how much blood is required.

For the Red Cross to be capable of meeting all requests for blood, they have to receive enough donations. By community support and participation in the donor program on Wednesday, the blood needs of Drew families for this year will be secured.

All donors are reminded to eat before they arrive and to allow 45 minutes for the total time of having your medical history taken, donation and recovery.

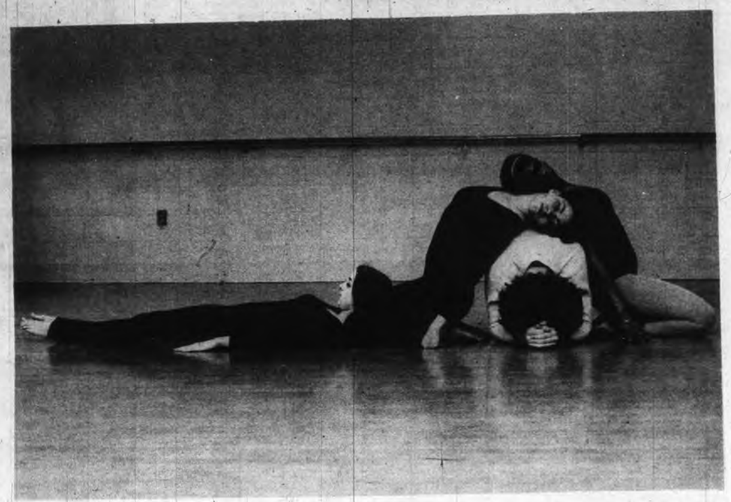
Everyone who' supports this program should try to convince at least one of your friends to donate with you on Wednesday. Your help will insure a successful blood drive.

ENTERTAINMENT

Modern Dance-"Prisms" Sat. and Sun.

by Christine Stack

The Modern Dance Group of Drew University will perform "Prisms," a modern dance concert, this weekend. Under the instruction of Jill Kalotay, visiting lecturer in physical education, and assisted by Eleanor Mason, acting chairman of this department, the Group had choreographed both individual and group dances covering a wide range of moods and feelings. The choreography is set to the music of Bach, Satie, Stravinsky, Brubeck, and several modern composers. Dances include an expression of the four elements — earth, air, fire, and water, choreographed by the entire group. Poetry is also being utilized — "Two Sisters of Persephone," a poem by Sylvia Plath, is the basis of another dance. A third is a Dance Trilogy set to the music of Eric Satie's "Trois Gymnopedies." The program, which includes several other solo and group performances, will be held on Saturday April 12, at 8:30 p.m., and Sunday April 13 at 4:00 p.m. in Baldwin Gymnasium. Please come and join this dance experience.



Metro News

VILLAGE VANGUARD 7th Ave., So. near 11th St. N.Y., N.Y. 212-AL 5-4037
RAHSAAN ROLAND KIRK 4/8 — 14
CHARLES MINGUS opening 4/15
MY FATHER'S PLACE 19 Bryant Ave., Roslyn, L.I. 516-MA 1-3930
AZTEC TWO STEP 4/24 & 27
JOHN HAMMOND 5/1 — 4
AVERY FISHER HALL at Lincoln Center, N.Y., N.Y. 212-TR 4-2424
FREDDIE HUBBARD w/ NOVELLA NELSON 4/20 8:30 P.M.
TOM PAXTON 4/27 8:00 P.M.
JEFF BECK w/ MAHAVISHNU ORCESTRA 4/30 & 5/1 8:00 P.M.
CARNEGIE HALL 57th St. & 7th Ave. N.Y., N.Y. 212-247-7459
THE N.Y. JAZZ REPERTORY 75 YEARS OF JAZZ IN CONCERT 4/18
3 GUITARS + 1 featuring LES PAUL w/ BUCKY PIZZARELLI, GEORGE BENSON, & LAURINDO ALMEIDA 4/26 8:00 P.M.
JESSE COLIN YOUNG w/ LEO KOTTKE 5/9
BONNIE RAITT 5/17
WNEW-FM: THE BBC STORY OF ROCK 4/7 — 5/1 Every night from 7—8 P.M. (102.7)

This weekend's movie, "A Clockwork Orange" will not be seen as a result of a mail mix-up. Somewhere between Los Angeles, California and Downtown Madison lies this weekend's entertainment.

Pundre

by George Eberhardt

Relative to several communications I have had with Drewuns pertaining to the comprehensiveness of this column, I know that most of you believe you understand what you think I said, but I am not so sure you realize that what you may have heard, as interpreted by others, is not what I meant; so there; crystally opaque?

A recent Grad school lecture by actor Mildred Dunnock was unique in that a couple of hundred listeners left Great Hall with tired arms — from hanging on every word.

When it comes to population explosions no area in the whole wide world comes close to an Irish City, which is Dublin every year. In fact, because of geometric progression, in less than fifty years every square meter of the earth's surface will be occupied by a Gaelic speaking person. That is, unless the I.R.A. takes charge, like interrupting reproducing activites.

Have you encountered persons who look down at tiny, scampering insects and exclaim: "see those industrious ants!" Never, never, does anyone say "see the industrious uncles." Do most persons lack acute vision?

In recent years the use of vitamin E has increased dramatically. Know why? For two reasons, regardless of age. One third of SEX requires E, and ENERGY starts with E. Remember, you read it here, first.

Most students think "theatre arts" is, oh, so, so make believe. However, at Drew U. you won't find either half-baked ideas or get a raw deal; impossible because the thespian arts are taught by Prof. John Weldon.

A thought for today, or for that matter, anytime. If you enter a professionals' open door and encounter a professional closed mind — walk out.

Open Critique Session

by Dj Hassler

At the New Drew Gallery on April 2, Mr. Jock Truman, director of the Betty Parsons Gallery in New York City, conducted a spontaneous, informal discussion involving the works of Drew art students and visitors. Others participated in the critique by listening to the importance of Mr. Truman's questions and comments directed at the individual artists and their paintings, drawings or sculptures. The gallery walls and floor were lined with different art forms, all waiting for a chance to be seen by someone from the "Outside."

The artists were encouraged by Mr. Truman to explain their choice of medium and openly criticize their own work. Then, and only then, did Mr. Truman express his personal opinion, adding a few helpful suggestions to the growing artists. "If you're not painting your experience, then you're not painting anything," replied Mr. Truman to the group, "Paint what you know, not anything else." He stressed the importance of pursuing the study of particular shapes which the artists chose to depict in pencil, pen and ink, paint, plaster, charcoal, etc., as far as it can be studied, "which may be only twenty minutes." He also said, "Ask yourself why, and then explore the subject matter." This advice grew out of a series of drawings by a student which simulated common household items such as a bucket and garbage can.

The next series of art works by a student to be reviewed were abstract acrylic paintings. Mr. Truman's first comment was — "You are sure intrigued with the paint." After studying them a bit, he said, "In this case, the paint is dominating you, instead of you dominating the paint." The student brought up the question of a Jackson Pollock painting, to defend his work. Mr. Truman explained, "Jackson Pollock made a dance out of the whole thing, weaving the paint with rhythm."

The remaining discussions pored over works that included a composition in a box, portraits, reliefs, sculptures and charcoal drawings, all by students and visitors. During these talks, Mr. Truman referred to ideas of professional artists, past and present, relating their experiences with medium, to the works that appeared for evaluation on this day. "They have taught me to see," he explained.

TYPING
Termpapers, Research papers, Doctoral theses Call 377-7721 and ask for Kathy.

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Basking Ridge, N.J.
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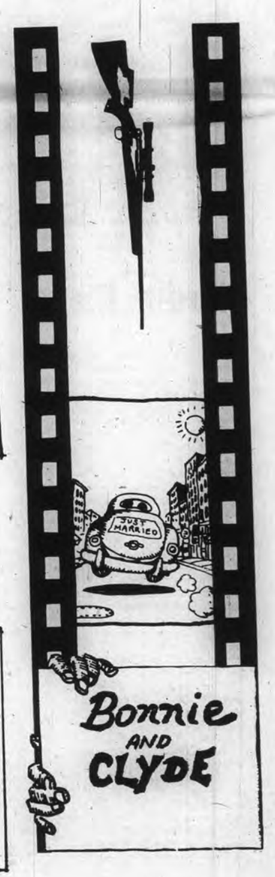
ATTENTION SENIORS

Once you graduate and leave the Drew community you are no longer covered by the Drew Blood Program, unless you have donated within the past year. If you have, you and your immediate family are covered up to a year past the date of your final donation. Therefore, in order to receive coverage until April 16, 1976, by which time you should be able to join a new blood program somewhere else, ALL SENIORS ARE URGED TO DONATE BLOOD THIS WEDNESDAY.



Critic's Corner

Bonnie and Clyde

by Michael P. Smith

Bonnie And Clyde (1967)
Directed by Arthur Penn
Starring: Faye Dunaway, Warren Beatty, Michael J. Pollard, Gene Hackman, Estelle Parsons, and Gene Wilder
Winner of two Academy Awards: Best Cinematography (Burnett Guffey), and Best Supporting Actress (Estelle Parsons).
Running Time: 111 minutes

Bonnie And Clyde is one of the few recent films that has attained the stature of a myth. It started the debate on violence in the cinema, which has been raging continuously and inconclusively ever since, and has become a cause celebre among film critics; some attacking it severely, others calling it a masterpiece. Joseph Morgenstern of **Newsweek** dismissed the film as "squalid," and then broke all precedent by publicly retracting his review in the next issue. Today, **Bonnie And Clyde** is recognized as a seminal work, not only because it expressed perfectly American sensibilities in the 1960's, but also because it was probably the first Hollywood film to integrate successfully the stylistics of the New Wave. American films have not been the same ever since.

The film's excellent screenplay is based on the exploits of two real-life outlaws of the Depression-Dust Bowl Era: Bonnie Parker (Faye Dunaway) and Clyde Barrow (Warren Beatty). They begin with amateur holdups, some almost comically inept, that provide excitement, but little money. Eventually, they are joined by a dimwitted garage mechanic, C.W. Moss (Michael J. Pollard), and by Clyde's brother Buck (Gene Hackman) and his often hysterical wife Blanche (Estelle Parsons). The "Barrow Gang" commit bank robberies and murder, become the objects of manhunts, and are viewed by the country as legendary figures, a fact that Bonnie both recognizes and promulgates through her poetry. The Gang's adventures lead to disillusionment, betrayals, and violent ends.

Judith Crist, in her review for **New York Magazine**, called **Bonnie And Clyde** "... an artistic triumph, a film that comes to grips in original terms with both the American gangster mythology and the mystique of mindless youthful rebellion ... best film of the year."

Bonnie And Clyde will be shown on Wednesday, April 16th in U.C. 107 at 7:00 & 9:15 P.M.

Discs Worth Noting

"Blood on the Tracks"

"Blood on the Tracks"
Bob Dylan
Columbia Records, 1974
by Glenn Sherman

Bob Dylan's latest effort, "Blood on the Tracks" is an excellent piece of art. It is the Dylan, who during the 60's gave us voice, who told us about the hard rain about to fall, and how it would carry plaque. The songs are superb. As Pete Hamill puts it, "Dylan is a poet, ... he is the one who has most clearly taken the roiled sea and put it in a glass."

Dylan realy comes across in "Blood on the Tracks." He is personal and universal — while speaking for himself he speaks for us all. His words and voice recall many of our emotions — joy, humor, rage, and most of all, the album leaves us inspired. Maybe Dylan is fulfilling the words of Yeats, "We make out of the quarrel with others rhetoric, but of the quarrel with ourselves, poetry."

"Blood on the Tracks" is an album filled with love songs. Cuts such as "Meet Me in the Morning" and "Lily, Rosemary and the Jack of Hearts" are perhaps two of the most beautiful songs by Dylan.

Pete Hamill describes the Dylan we hear on this album, "The compression of story is masterful, but its real wonder is in the spaces, in what the artist left out of his painting. To me, that has always been the key to Dylan's art. To state things plainly is the function of journalism; but Dylan sings a more fugitive song; allusive, symbolic, full of imagery and ellipses, and by leaving things out he allows us the grand privilege of creating along with him. His song becomes our song because we live in those spaces. If we listen, if we work at it, we fill up the mystery, we expand and inhabit the work of art. It is the most democratic form of creation."

"Blood on the Tracks" is an album worth having, the mastery of songs and lyrics make this album a rarity today.

Book Review

"All About Beer"

by Jean E. Catino

ALL ABOUT BEER
by John Porter
Doubleday & Co., 1975. 99 pp

A dog may be man's best friend, but beer is surely his/ her oldest. So says John Porter in a delightful new book **All About Beer**. This profound truth and others about the most popular beverage in the world abound: the average beer drinker is a male between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-four who lives in a midwestern city; he also only drinks 19.4 gallons of beer annually, which works out to roughly 215 twelve-ounce cans a year. I struck out on all four counts.

Porter also investigates the differences between the major types of beer, including ale, malt liquor, and stout, and recommends such goodies as Harp Lager Beer (Ireland), Kirin (Japan), Ringnes Special (Norway), Watney's Stingo ale and Bass ale (England) & Canada's Labatt ale. Among American brew, Porters feels Ballantine's India Pale and XXX ales, Coors of Colorado, Michelob, Point Special (Wisconsin), and Rheingold top the list. Anyone for Red Cabbage with Beer or Beef Stew with Ale? The recipes are here.

If you really love and appreciate a good beer, then this book is for you. It's short, useful, and makes for enjoyable reading. P.S. COORS is now in New Jersey. Anyone knowing specifically where it can be obtained, please contact the ACORN.

The Oneness of Mankind

The Baha'i Club of Drew University cordially invites you to attend a special series of dinner--discussion meetings Tuesday evenings, 5-7 p.m. University Commons Rm. 109-13

April 15:
"The Indians Speak; Who Will Listen?"
Dr. Garry Rea-Airth, Dogrib Indian from Canadian Northwest territories, now family counselor here.

April 22:
"The Independent Woman"
Patritia Hairston, Morristown, psychology graduate from North Carolina, now teaching and counseling in New Jersey.

April 29:
"Youth Today--Its Just the Beginning"
Film, followed by discussion led by Fred Thorne, Rutgers, philosophy major interested in mass media.

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SPORTS

Rangers Top Washington, Fall to Upsala

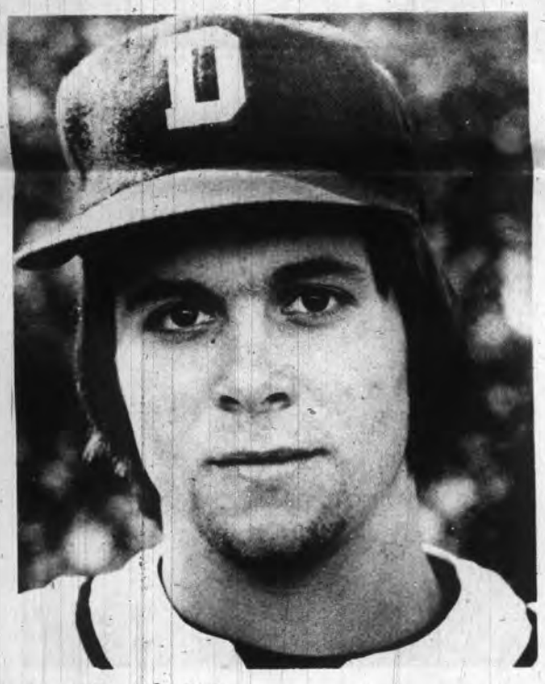
The Drew varsity baseball team kept its record at .500 (2-2) with a 6—2 win against Washington and a 4—0 defeat by Upsala.

Sophomore lefty Don Brennan led the way against Washington, scattering seven hits and striking out eight, while walking only two. The Rangers only managed four hits themselves, but capitalized on errors by a weak Washington defense to push across six runs.

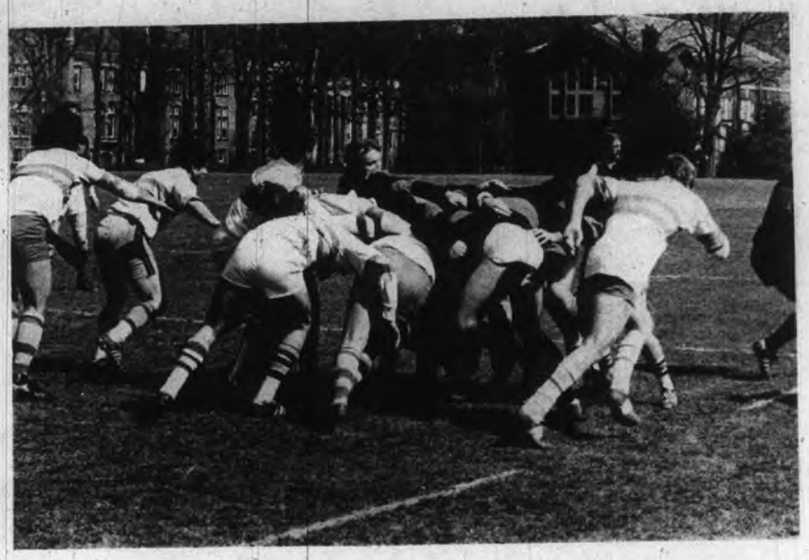
The game against Upsala matched two pitchers with 0.00 Earned Run Averages — Upsala's Frank D'Antico and Drew's Mike Doyle. D'Antico emerged with his E.R.A. intact, firing a three hit shutout, which raised his record to 4—1, and his team's record to 5—3. He had a no-hitter until the sixth, when Doyle singled to break it up. As for Doyle, his E.R.A. rose over 0.00 (he allowed two earned runs), but he pitched well, allowing five hits in six innings and striking out six. He was plagued by six Drew errors and little offensive support, Drew's only extra base hit being a triple by Ken Hyne.

This week's schedule includes an away game at Union this Saturday, a home game with Rutgers Newark on Monday, and an away game with Moravian next Thursday.

A note to Drew sports fans — Mike Doyle will be interviewed on Sunday by the Morristown radio station at 3:30.



Ranger Pitcher Mike Doyle



Rutgers Come from Behind, Down Drew, 28-19

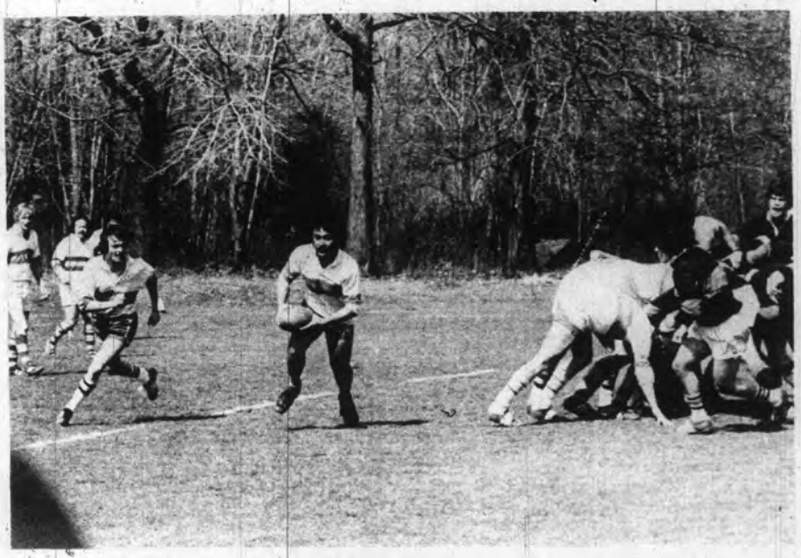
What could have been Drew's biggest game of the year turned out to be just that last Sunday when Rutgers came from far behind to knock off DFC 28—19. Drew led 19—3 after an inspired first half but found difficulty scoring in the second period. Jim Altman and Charlie Havea did the scoring for Drew; Altman had a nifty 65 yard run for a score while Havea scored on assorted runs and kicks. Injuries slowed down the Drew attack in the second half as they tried to hold on against a powerful Rutgers team.

Once Charlie Havea got hurt, the team seemed to fold. Time after time Rutgers pinned Drew in their own end with bad field position. With the help of a strong wind, Rutgers picked up the needed momentum. This weekend the Drew Rugby Club travels to Long Island for a game with Pleiades. Game time 2 p.m.

In the game last weekend an incident occurred which could have been very disastrous. Bobby Giese had swallowed his tongue; fortunately for him the Rutgers team helped out. There was no doctor in attendance, as the Rutgers players dislodged Giese's tongue and a nurse came from the sidelines to revive his breathing.

Drew Rugby Spring 1975

Saturday, April 12, away, Drew vs. Pleiades RFC, 2:00 A & B
Sunday, April 20, home, Drew vs. Union RFC, 2:00 A & B
Wednesday, April 23, home, Drew vs. Seton Hall, 4:30 A & B
Saturday, April 26, away, Drew vs. White Plains RFC, 2:00 A & B
Sunday, April 27, home, Drew vs. Jersey Med. RFC, 2:00 A
Saturday, May 3, away, Drew vs. Fairfield RFC, 2:00 A & B
Saturday, May 10, home, Drew vs. Bethlehem RFC, 2:00 A & B
Saturday, May 11, home, Alumni, 11:45, A



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